## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HOLE 70. 9244.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1862.

REACTION IN THE SOUTH.

to Hatteraas, to Forts Taylor and Jefferson, and Pickens, and Ship Island in the Gulf, and will, no doubt, endeavor to make Fort Royal as difficult to capture as either of the above named fortifications. Nor will they stop at this. Boubtless other captures are in view, and we need not feel surprised any day to hear that Brunswick and Fornaudina are attacked by their formidable fleet. For are the apprehensions groundless for the safety of the flourishing and beautiful city of Savannah which so pathous the safety of the flourishing and beautiful city of Savannah which so pathous the safety of the State. What valor and unconquerable will can do to defend her will be done; and tens of thousands of patriotic hearts are panting to strike an effectual blow in her behalf. But the lesson of Port Royal teaches a lesson of humility to the too confident; for it appears that our fields on the coast have meet calamitously overrated the strength of their land battories, and underrated the power of the enemy. This double mistake, so fatal often to the best cause; is a too common error of brave and enthusiastic people. They are too apt to think that beaven must favor the side of justice and right, whether it have sufficient physical means for its vindication or not. They forget how often Providence exhibits itself on the side of the heaviest batteries.

[From the New Orleans True Delta.] ew Orleans Rebel Organ Does Not Like the Message of Jeff. Davis. the Prospect Before Him and

His Confederates.

the Speculations of Judah P. Benjamin and other Judases of the Rebel Government,

it have sufficient physical means for its vindication or not. They forged how often Providence exhibits itself on the side of the heaviest batteries.

[From the New Orleans True Deita.]

GOVERNMENT SPRULLATION.

Under che above caption we reproduced, in our morning issue, some very grave charges from our Virginia exchanges, reflecting in severe terms on the combination said to exist between certain heads of departments and the banks for the plunder of citizens. In one of these publications, authenticated by the proper signature of the party making the charge, it is distinctly charged that in the department of "justice," presided over by Benjumin, one of his appointees sells the silver he exterts from the people at a premium of fourteen per cent. This is in perfect keeping with the extraordinary conduct still pursued by the Post Office Department, which will neither furnish stamps nor receive the government currency in payment of postage, but inexorably insists upon having specie for all payments to it, let the future disposition of the precious metal so cocrued be what it may. These operations naturally elicit from our contemporaries in the Uld Deminion the expression of a wish for a higher standard of official qualification—an extrusion, we suppose, of the Buhaminites—before we shall become completely Buchamanised by the corruption prevailing. We shall have, at no very remote day, a chapter to indice upon this subject, with instructive home illustration, for the edification of the whole people and the bulance of makind. Here, it is no exaggeration to say, Buchamansum is in full and magnificent developement, the machinery to conduct it is perfect, accomplete espionage over the telegraph, the exercise of unregulated and urvestrained power over the exercise of unregulated and naturestrained power over the expert trade of the country, the unimited and arbitrary contrel of logal machinery by which the property of one citizen is illegally and despotically faken from him, without adequate compensation, while that of which has now met at Richmond to close its usect, rises above the past unsatisfactory proceed-e body to which it is addressed. It is a reitera te, is utterly overthrown, laws are disregard in their armies for courage, heroism, magnaul erts upon the avowed intention of the Northern make the war a servile one, and speaks with ofidence of the ability of the Southern people to on and conquer a peace. In comprehensive he all its predecessors, and in allusion to our relations to other nations is absolutely childishly petulant. The th other nations is absolutely childishly petulant. The sture of Mason and Slidell is referred to and condemned in outrage as indefensible as would be their seizure in it streets of London, a conclusion our readers will scarce-k-crive at, if the British law upon the subject which we vereproduced be recognized as applicable. We fear Davis has taken his law from his attorney General, if that individual's loose way of reaching conclusions, we have seen in many instances from Tehrantepee to dumms, will do dangerous to accept. Be this as it may, 'tand will be apt to decline his interpretation of her and international duties. In the same manner, we is, the Provisional President will fail to convince by any array of facts he may elaborately place between the part of the state of the seed of the surface of the insufficiency of the blocks will follow all new attempts to approach these gostiments of the surface per littly, complains have accompanied the attempts of the wiedom of the course we so artistly urged upon the provisional government in its oreign intercourse, when we implored it not to send misson-yies to Europe, not to exhibit any humiliating disposition to be recognized as an independent power, not to deal, not to concluste unworthly, but to offer every advantage to the people of the world to come here and create by extend intercourse with us, leaving to our yout people, in their own good time and after their present of a sid not suit the views of the sticians; offices and emoluments had to be provided to dungry or voracious applicants, ignorance and incomplete the suit of the conflicts and mission and administration, and os as months the natural fruits, the utter alienation from a semination of the conflicterary rather than have his own notions of their public duty, and unwise has nothing to propose to the great Powers of the earth and extraction of the conflicterary rather than have his triumphant, tranquil and prospersions by any other means or after any other ashouth means and the rest of Europe, in a mann re of Mason and Stidell is referred to and condemned THE FAILURES OF THE LAST YEAR. and the British Provinces.

The Northern States, the Southern States NOS 314 AND 316 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

cults that to many minds will appear surprising. They show that the number of failures at the North has not been so great as is generally believed, and bear out the assertion we made in our last annual circular, that our condition of trade had been reached.

We find that in the Northern States, in 1857, there were 4.257 failures, involving the amount of \$265,813,000, against 5,935 failures during the past year, with an indebtedness of \$178,632,170; showing for the past year an excess of 1,678 failures over the number in 1857, with a diminished liability of \$87,188,830.

In the Southern States the number of failures for the entire year of 18:7 was 675, with an indebtedness of \$25,932,000, while the partial returns for the year 1861 reveal 1,058 failures, with liabilities amounting to \$28,578,257, although the returns from the seconded States embrace a period of only four months, or up to May 1, when our regular facilities were interrupted. (See note at the foot of the table). The unusual amount of failures in this section during these four months is to intentional, in order to evade obligations due at the North. Subsequent State action, manufling all Northern condition of the South, lead us to regard the entire in debtedness of that section as swallowed up in carrying on the war, involving a general mercantile bankruptcy there. This indebtedness, an estimate of which appears n a subsequent paragraph, is much larger than has gene

sulting from the financial pressure of 1857) of the principal cities of the North, over those of the political crisis of 1861 is accounted for by the fact that the larger pri vate banking, importing and commission houses were the failures for 1861, with a diminished indebtedness, is for the reason that the jobbing houses have, in the past year, been the greatest losers. In November, 1860, the (all trade was passed; stocks on hand were light, and the for the diminished liability, and importers and commis-sion merchants were, by the force of circumstances, saved

chants, who have called upon us for reliable statistical information, as to the mercantile indebtedness of the South to Northern merchants, we are enabled to state that by a very close examination of our books, confirmed

when directed against a people inghting for the sacred right of self-government and the privileges of freemen.

Nobly, indeed, have this unconquerable people put forward their strength to free themselves from Northern domination; and had the government exhibited one tenth their spirit, intelligence and capacity, it conceivable that to day we should be without a friend in the world, or a policy worthy of a people so intrinsically rich, powerful said independent? Is there any citizen so blinded by prejudice or so led away by passion as not to perceive the insanity of our attempting to extort compliance with our deas, wishes and calculations from nations and peoples who have not injured us, and who, without exception, detest the Yankees? If we were in a position to destroy linglish or French commence, or the manufacturing industry of those kingdoms, would there be windom, where a coulation, policy or common sense in an undertaking to do it, when in the very nature of things we are aware, indeed are sure, in the end those Powers must be our recent stead(ast and fast friends?

Mr. Davis may bring himself to believe coercion can be safely brought to bear upon these governments, that his creating menace through cotton will act talismanically upon them, but if he should be mistaken, as greviously required in our opinion, he will be, then no worse can happen than the utter destruction of these States which, according to his notions, is preferable to independence achieved in a less octentatious but speedier and more certain manner. The message has not disappointed us; we expected so him were preferable to independence achieved to be insulatories of Europe will be revolutionized before to the open and activities of Europe will be revolutionized before to the nanufactories of Europe will be revolutionized before to the nanufactories of Europe will be revolutionized before the nanufactories of Europe will be revolutionized before the nanufactories of Europe will be revolutionized before the nanufactories of Europe will be r

be manufactories of Europe will be revolutionized before otten is obtained from the Confederate States of America.

[From the New Orleans True Delta.]

THE PROSPECT.

Under the above heading, the Constitutionalist, of Georgia, indulges in some very sensible reflections, similar to hose with which our renders have long been made familiar through these columns, touching the character and groupeds of the war, overweening confidence, undervaluing the strength of the enemy, and putting trust in anything less powerful than the heaviest batteries. Our decrease contemporary concludes sensibly enough, as we in vain endeavored to make the public do from the beginning of this revolution, that the war would not be short, would not be always one-sided, that mere confidence in heaven and innate heroism would not defeat an army equipped thoroughly and abundantly supplied with Enfective were on the righteous and opposing side. The praying, North and South, appears to be zealous and universal, and the enemy invokes it as limitly as it is in the lower of man to do it, and perhaps he believes it will move efficacious in advancing his cause; but he does not eject human means, and in every aspect of the case we made him in all things but genuine relish for battle much botter provided than our gallant fellows can be, as long as our arrangements remain as a present ordered. The Constitutionalist sees and any peace, but it seems to be unaware that inings are seen very differently in Righmond by official years, for daily authoritative assurances may certainly emantion parties who take this mode of diverting attention of the tense that the enomy has been forced in provisional Premiser of Port

[From the New Orleans True Delta.]

ING THEIR ANNUAL CIRCULAR F		UARY, 1002.
States, PAILORES, 1861	No.	Liabilities.
New York-		2
New York city and Brooklyn	980	\$69,067,144 2,348,500
Albany	47	2,348,500
Buffalo	. 26	300,000
Oswago	13	130,000
Rochester	37	819,000
Syracuse	. 36	549,000
Troy	. 33	549,000 380,000
Tition	35	250 000
Utics	. 660	7,700,100
Massachusetts-	. 000	7,700,100
Boston	480	18,314,161
Remainder of State	203	6,796,000
Pennsylvania-		0,100,000
Philadelphia	990	91 904 363
Pittaburg	49	21,294,363 747,397
Remainder of State	904	2.948,500
Dipois—	. 327	2,040,000
	. 91	
Remainder of State	. 91	5,117,170 4,911,300
Obio-	. 350	9,911,300
	***	4 400 AM
Cocianati		6,982,07
Cleveland	. 22	604,000
Remainder of State	. 397	5,879,500
Rhode Island-		
Providence	. 04	1,093,00
Remainder of State	. 14	168,000
Michigan		Contract of the
Detroit	. 60	1,119,20
Remainder of State	. 169	1,820,20
Iowa-	17.200	
	. 10	370,000
Remainder of State	. 93	1,295,00
Indiana	253	2,562,00
Wirconsin-	. 200	2,002,00
Milwaukeo	. 17	537,20
Remainder of State	110	
Nemainder of State	. 113	2,137,60
New Jersey		2,234,30
Counecticut		2,594,00
Maine		710,00
New Hampshire		840,09
Vermont	. 116	1,488,00
Minnesota, Kansas and Territories.	. 55	4,913,50
Total Northern States	5,935	\$178,632,17
Louisiana-		2000000
New Orleans	. 33	\$ ,635,000
Remainder of State	. 18	325,00
Missouri-		
St. Louis	. 100	2,560,37
Remainder of State	. 143	1,484,000
Maryland-		
Baltimore	. 121	4,057,00
Remainder of State	. 14	16: 00
Kentucky-	10.55	
Louisville	. 36	1,201,
Remainder of State	133	6 664 10
South Carolina—	. 100	5,654,10
		1 105 00
Charleston	. 11	1,105,00
	. 21	269,00
Virginia—	-	000.00
Richmond	. 27	398,30
Remainder of State	. 84	1,196,20
North Carolina	. 42	
Georgia	. 51	1,667,800

Nors.—The fallares in the Southern States (with the exception of the cities of Baltimore, Louisville and St. Louis, the State of Delaware and District of Columbia, which embrace the entire year), are shown to list May

Į	BY THE LA				SIMBSH, WI		
	States.	interests	disco. Gro	tions	Silk Cotton Woollen G	Furt, de	Leather Rubber G
il il	To be also	. 1	1333		222		141
	New Yor	k-		10800	iabilities.	9.50	
	N.Y.&B'lyu			306 \$		122 \$	
	Albany		1,035,600	9	404,500	9	49,500
	Buffalo	11	118,060	2	40,000	1	6,000
	Oswego	3	22,000	2	11.000	3	22,000
	Rochester .		115,000	8	54.500	9	74,000
	Syracuse		136,000		182,000		190,000
	Troy		147,000		27.000		61.00

П	Albany 14	1,035,600	9	404.500	9	49.500
Н	Buffalo 11	118.060	2	40,000	1	6.000
	Oswego 3		2	11.000	3	22,000
4	Rochester 8	115,000	8	54,500	9	74,000
•	Syracuse 15			182,000		
	Troy 12		4	27,000		61,000
	Utica 16	177,000		105,000		
	Boston 111 Pennsylvania-	-		6,523,075	83	2,555,100
	Philadelphia. 82	3,378.664	154	11,441,382	65	2.057.043
	Pittsburg 15	160,724	18	242,813	5	121,000
1	Chicago 25	1,824,042	22	1,244,864	12	743,90
	Cincinnati 40	958,670	41	3,365,481	20	\$18,080
1	Cleveland 10 Rhode Island-		3	169,000	•	165,500
,	Providence 10		20	298,000	4	34,000
i	Detroit 17	335,000	11	835,000		89,000
	Dubuque 2	35,000		255,000	1	10,000
1	Milwaukee	227,154		168,845	-	_
	Tot. N. S'tes. 613	22,749,591	789	68,461,609	352	12,445,032
ı	New Orleans. 11 Missouri—	1,095,000	12	4,220,000		190,000
	St. Louis 31 Maryland—	481,679	25	958,528	15	548,000
	Baltimore 40 Kentucky—	1,243,000	30	1,619,000	10	267,000

Louisiana-	1	Access to the second	3000	Rates Interest Addition	2000	Secretary of the
New Orleans Missouri-	. 11	1,095,000	12	4,220,000	•	190,00
St. Louis		481,679	25	968,628	15	548,00
Baltimore Kentucky-	40	1,243,000	30	1,619,000	10	267,00
Louisville	5	112,000	17	714,483	4	141,00
Charleston Virginia-		350,000	2	450,000	2	209,00
Richmond	15	218,800	7	85,800	1	4,00
Tot. S. S'tes				8,047,511		
Tot. U. S'tes	712	26,350,070	832	76,509,120	388	13,804,03
Toronto				42,000	2	29,00

Canada East—
dontreal ... 18 842,900 22 1,275,935 4 53,600 Tot. Br. Prov. 32 556,300 26 1,317,935 6 82,00 Tot. US: 4B. P. 751 26,906,326 858 77,827,055 304 13,886,03

Vo. Liabilities. No. Liabilities New York— N. York and Brooklyn 209 \$5,857,746 126 \$4,188,149 Albany...... 9 821,060 6 38,009 77,000 5 60,000

3	Buffalo		76,000	0	60,000
9	Oswego		65,000	2	10,000
礌	Rochester		88,500	5	37,000
槶	Syracuse		10,000		31,000
2	Troy		135,000	2	20,000
4	Utica		38,000	4	18,000
a	Massachusetts-		China China		-
2	Boston	116	3,316,600	63	1,734,255
7	Pennsylvania-				
a	Philadelphia	48	2,421,083	52	1,096,189
,	Pittsburg		135,630	3	87,700
201	Illinois—		_275,000	-2	-
4	Chicago	16	1.127,483	16	176,874
а	Ohio-	-57	2000000	-57	
æ	Cincinnati	29	1,184,752	33	955,082
4	Cleveland			-	200,100
и	Rhode Island-				
3	Providence	11	570,000		136,000
a	Michigan-	- 77	0,0,000		200,000
4	Detroit	8	240,000	10	120,200
а	lows			-	***************************************
а	Dubuque	2	70,000	-	
a	Wisconsin-		10,000		
я	Milwaukee		108,705	2	43,000
9	Milwausco		100,100	-	40,000
3	Total Northern States	494	\$14,326,400	334	\$9,651,449
2	The state of the s				40,002,440
3	Louisiana-	112	** ***		
	New Orleans		75,000	*	55,000
a	Missouri-	44		100	***
a	St. Louis	19	331,462	10	210,695
1	Maryland-	12	****	44	Table State
	Baltimore	21	269,000	20	669,000
•	Kentucky-			17 15	a drama
2	· Louisville	7	276,000	3	44,000

Charleston 2
Virginia—
Richmond 3 14,000 1 Total Southern States 56 \$1,066,472 37 \$079,695
Total United States.... 550 17,882,971 371 10,631,144 Canada East— 6 167,424 3 18,000
Total British Provinces ... 58 200,424 4 \$16,000
Total United States and
British Provinces ... 568 17,583,895 375 10,649,144

Suspension of the Citizens Bank of Pitts-Personne, Dec. 81, 1861. The Citizens Bank suspended specie payment to-day.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE REPORTED BATTLE IN EENTUCKY.

The report sent to the country last night, that a battle hus been going on in Kentucky, is not credited here. No WHAT GENERAL M'CLELLAN IS DOING AND WHAT HE WILL SHORTLY ACCOMPLISH.

upon the the throat of the rebel army of the Potomac vance will be compelled to acknowledge the wisdom of

the reason why the expeditions, under the command severally of Generals Butler and Burnside, have not left for their places of destination, has been in consequence of the recent complication with Great Bri. face of things, and now the advance of Gen. McClellar will suddenly become more general on and and sea, and in good time, if the impatient will only be patient, the country will better understand the cause of what seems to them delay, but which is only a necessary preparation

INVESTIGATION INTO THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR. The committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the war, it is well ascertained, have become thoroughly in the comprehensive plans and military skill of General Mc Rellan, and that early results will fully justify the confidence of the nation in him. The committee base their opinion upon the testimony given before them-by

RECONNOISSANCES TOWARDS DRANESVILLE. Recent reconnoissances from Generals Smith's and McCall's divisions show the chemy has a strong picket guard beyond Dranesville, but no troops at that place.

RETROGRADE MOVEMENT OF THE ENEMY. pying the centre of the army of the Potomac, within the last few days, report that the outer lines of the enemy have been moved backward some two or three miles, ap-parently with a view of going into winter quarters.

This being the lost day of the year, the annual inspec-tion of the United States army has taken place, conseently to-day all the inspecting officers have been busy A grand review of General Franklin's division tool place to-day, prior to the various regiments being mus

Arrangements have been made to pay all the troops up

Reverdy Johnson, ex-United States Attorney General, and R. S. Gillett, ex-United States Solicitor of the Treasumanded the left wing of the federal army at the battle of Bull run, and who was charged by Col. J. B. Richardson with being drunk on that day. They review the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry demanded by Colonel Miles, and give a legal opinion on the evidence, and come to the

We have examined the evidence in this case, with the intention of ascortaining whether it warranted the conclusion that Colonel Miles was guilty of the charge made against him, and that examination has satisfied us that he was not. Among the reasons why we think so are these:—Because much the larger number of the witnesses sworn testiled unqualifiedly in his favor, and they had far the best opportunities for knowing the truth, and because the grounds upon which the accuser's witnesses formed their opinions are easily accounted for; and because his acts were judicious, and that the confusion complained of was the work of other persons. We are of opinion that if this evidence had been before an intelligent jury, their verdet would have been that he was fully competent for the command which had been assigned him. As jurors, we should have come to this conclusion upon the evidence contained in this record. We think the court of inquiry were clearly correct in that part of their opinion in which they say, "that evidence cannot now be found in seconds. Colonel Miles of dunkenness before a court evidence contained in this record. We turnk the court of inquiry were clearly correct in that part of their opinion in which they say, "that evidence cannot now be found to convict Colonel Miks of drunkenness before a court martial," because none ever, existed when everything was fully developed and considered, and for the reason that none ever existed sufficient to authorize any such

tative in Congress. A fact came out in evileave camp an hour before day and several hours in advance of all others.

REPORTED REBEL SUCCESS IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

[From the Fort Smith (Ark.) Times, Dec. 15.]

We learn from Major Clark, of Texas, direct from the camp of Colonel Cooper, that a battle took place on the 9th on Bushy Creek, near the Verdigirs river, about 180 miles from this place, between the forces of Col. Cooper and the enemy's, under Opothleynote, estimated at 4,000 or 5,000. Col. Cooper had only about 1,306 men.

The enemy attacked Col. Cooper about eleven o'clock, and the fight continued all day until sundown. Colonel Simms' Texan regiment fought with great bravery, and the Choctaws, Chickasaws and Creeks fought like tigers. In fact it was one of the hardest fought like tigers. In fact it was one of the hardest fought battles that has taken place in the country.

The enemy followed Col. Cooper several miles, and attacked him with great fury. Col. C. drove then back to the woods, a distance of two miles. A large number of Cherokees were with Opothleyhole; likewise about one hundred and fifty Seminoles. Col. Drew, with his men, who remained with him, fought well and did good service. The Choctaws took about one hundred and fifty Seminoles. Col. Drew, with his men, who remained with him, fought well and did good service. The Choctaws took about one hundred and fifty scalps, and the Chicasaws nearly fifty. The Creeks did not scalp any, because the enemy were their own people. A white man, by the name of Ell smith was taken, who had gone over to the enemy, was tried by a court martial and shot. He was a deserter from a Texas regiment. Other deserters were taken and dealt with in the same manner.

Col. Cooper behaved with the greatest coolness and dence that has been suppressed, although important to Colonel Miles, because it is believed that he is strong encueh without it. The publication of it would only dis grace another officer, who distinguished himself at Bulrun. The substance of it is that an officer who was known to be drunk, and who fell from his horse on the field at Colonel Miles, turned out to be quite another person.

and fought Indians and Mexicans, during which time whiskey has been a drink as common as water, could pos-sibly get drunk under any circumstances, especially when ced by the greater excitement of an awful battle,

General Summer was this morning moved from the camp in Virginia to this city, where he will remain until sufficiently recovered to resume command of his division. He was placed on a sofa, and, attended by his wife, daughter and aids, Captain Lawrence Kip, of the Third in this manner to the Alexandria boat, and from thence to his quarters in Twelfth street. It will probably be three or four weeks before the General will be able to mount his horse; but as soon as he gets sufficiently well regiment in that way. His recovery is slow, but sure. Dr. McCormick, of the regular army, is attending him, and the General's aids, Captain Kip and Lieutenant Sum ner, are unremitting in their attention to him. Captain

received a cake from some friend of hers unknown to the guard. Before delivering it into he hands, Lieut. G. E. Sheldon, of the Sturgis Rifles, suspecting something wrong, examined the cake and found embedded therein a note informing that lady that ar rangements had been made for her escape and convey liverance. This information, however, was not con nicated to her by the licutenant, nor has the writer of MRS. BAXLEY, THE FRMALE SPY.

but in the rolls of her hair, contraband letters which are in possession of the proper authorities. RETURN OF COLONEL RERRIGAN.

SWORD PRESENTATION.

to morrow present their Colonel, Brigadier General Commanding Col. E. Pratt, with a splendid sword, as a testidierly qualities. Colonel Pratt is regarded as one of the

official information whatever has been received by the

The question is Trequently asked, by inexperiencemembers of Congress, and other subordinate officers the government, who ought to know better, "Why don't General McClellan advance?" The only reply to this question is, that General McClellan is advancing every hour of the twenty-four that passes. He has his hands holding it where it is. He is advancing in drill, advancing in discipline, advancing in strength, cold, advancing in a supply of muskets for infantry, can cavelry, location of expeditions, &c., &c. When he has completed these advances he will close up the rebellion,

General McCiellan's programme.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE ARMY.

REMOVAL OF GENERAL SUMNER TO WASHINGTON.

sisted by Captain Kip.

A FRETTY PLOT SPOILED.

Several days ago Mrs. Greenbow, who was among the first female arrests, and who is still in prison.

Mrs. Baxley , the female spy , arrested on board the Balof a treasonable character concealed about her person maintains a dogged silence upon points connected with Mrs. Baxley had, net only in the folds of her dress

Colonel Kerrigan has returned to the city, and was this afternoon imprisoned on Capitol Hill. His trial has been

River bridge, and retire.

All the Union regulars were thrown across the bridge The officers of the New York Thirty first regiment will

BERENADE TO HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON. Hon, Daniel S. Dickinson was serenaded at Willard's Hotel to-night, after his lecture at IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. ome remarks about the rebellion. He regretted, as did

such a flattering compliment to a private citizen, and mad

his audience, that the country is suffering from civil war. The rebellion must be met firmly, with a determination

Capitol, and during that time had done all in his power o prevent this crisis from being forced upon us. He

would now be willing to labor seventy times seven years to put down this rebellion. He had been bound by many

tice to those who were fighting against us. Hardly any one found it more difficult than he at the outset, but

took his position alongside the constitution, and there, so help him God, he would stand to the last. There is

but one way to treat the rebellion; bring ou

the whole power of the government against it. Protectleyalty wherever you find it, but crush treason. Strike it wherever it can be made to feel. There is but one alternative. The government must triumph or the robellion will triumph. He was for putting

it down speedily, and so that it would stay down. Mr

One or more bands went to General McCiellan's resi

serenade, but were not allowed to play on account of the

FLAG PRESENTATION.

York Volunteers. Hon. R. S. Duell received them

Vice President Hamlin, General Caroy and staff, Hon. W

CANNON EXPERIMENTS ON BOARD THE PENSACOLA. The experimental firing with the great rifled gun for t

CELEGRATION OF NEW YEAR'S DAY.

the peculiar state of the country.

The various New York regiments are also preparing to

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

The following notification has just been promulgated:

POST OFFICE DEFARTMENT,

APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Dec. 31, 1861.

The Congressional branch office being now in operation the attention of Postmasters at distributing offices again called to the order of this department, requiring every distributing office to make up a separate bag for ail matter, letters and papers directed to members of Congress, exclusive of all other matter special and areful attention is required to this order and the cierks should be so instructed. Such bags are to be labelled "Congress, Washington, D. C.," and rout agents at Washington will deliver those bags direct to the Congress messenger.

J. A. KASSON,

First Assistant Postmaster General.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

About a Million Dollars Worth of Pro

nance Department, in Nashville, were destroyed by fire

on the night of the 22d. The loss is estimated at nearly

TENNESSEE MEMBERS OF THE REBEL CONCRESS

THE FIGHT AT DRANESVILLE.

Other describes were manner.

Col. Cooper behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery. We understand that he has called on Colonel McIntosh for assistance, and it is to be hoped that he will furnish it with promptness. If and is not sent, we will be likely to have terrible times on this frontier.

From the same, Dec. 16.]

An express arrived yesterday from Colonel Watie, from which we learn that his regiment is on the move to aid Colonel Cooper.

An express arrived yesterony from Cooleic wate, from which we learn that his regiment is on the move to aid Colonei Cooper.

Nothing has yet been heard of Captain Parks and his company. It is feared that they have all been killed, and Watte's men are highly exasperated.

We learn that Colonei McIntonh, in command of the troops on this frontier, has ordered eight companies of Colonei Young's regiment, and Colonei Whitfield's battation to the assistance of Colonei Cooper, against Opothleyholo and his Japhawking allies.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

RUMORS OF A BATTLE IN SOUTHERN

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31, 1861.

KENTUCKY.

Exciting rumors of a general engagement in Southern Kentucky have prevailed all day, but are generally dis-credited now, no notice thereof being received at head-

the North Bank, of Kentucky, has suspended specie

payment.
A doubtful rumor prevails that the Cave City Hotel
was burned by the rebels.
The People's Bank, of Bowling Green, has been reorganized at Louisville by the choice of a new Board of Directors, who assume direction of the bank to-morrow.

EXPECTED BATTLE AT GREEN RIVER.

A special despatch to the Commercial, from Indianapolis

says that there are rumors of fighting in Kentucky to day.

General Buell had ordered to Green Rivor a regiment

Pusileers and a regiment of light artillery before he went

General Buckner's rebel cavalry were yesterday within

a short distance of our pickets, and it is supposed that he intends attacking Colonel McCook in force, destroy Green

THE REPORTED FIGHT AT PADUCAH.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 51, 1861.

early yesterday morning.

perty Destroyed, &c.
We have received a copy of the Norfolk Day

a million of dellars.

27th

elebrate New Year's Day as they have been ac

General's illness.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Borussia and Etna at New York. SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS.

Arrival of the Asia at Halifax and the

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN ENGLAND.

Opinions of the British Press of the Paper.

## WARLIKE PREPARATIONS CONTINUED

Great Britain Likely to Provoke War Even After the Surrender of the Rebels.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson to-day presented a costly stand Prince Napoleon Thinks England the of State colors to the Dickinson Guard, Eighty-ninth New Only Enemy of France. behalf of the regiment, delivering a felicitious address

PRINCE ALBERT'S DEATHBED.

The Health of Queen Victoria and a Significant Preparations are making at the White House to day, and at the mansions of the heads of the departments, and of Warning to the Prince of Wales, other distinguished citizens, for the usual New Year re-

OUR PARIS AND BERLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MARKETS,

The Asia arrived at Halifax at five o'clock vesterday morning. She left Liverpool at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 21st ult., and Queenstown on the 22d, and she has on board five hundred troops, with stores, &c.,

and is consequently under government orders.

She has twenty-eight passengers for New York and £7,200 in specie.

The screw steemship Etna, Captain Kennedy, which

The screw steamship Etna, Captain Remostly, white left Liverpool at noon on the 18th and Queenstown on the 19th of December, arrived here at half-past ten A. My yesterday, bringing mails and passengers.

The steamship Borussia, from Hamburg via Southampton 18th etc., also arrived at this port yesterday.

In England public feeling was for the moment so en-grossed with the death of the Prince Consort that, al-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NASHVILLE. though President Liucoln's message was regarded with the greatest interest, it received less attention than The commissary stores, including a portion of the Ord-

the Mediterranean garrisons will probably be sent in the war vessels now rendezvousing at Gibraltar. The steamer Parana, with about one thousand of Soots Fusileer Guards, left Southampton on the 20th for British

The following are the Tennessee Congression:

First district, J. B. Hackell; Second district, W. G. Swan; Third district, J. B. Gordenshire; Fourth district, M. P. Gentry; Fifth district, G. W. Jones; Saxth district, H. S. Foote; Seventh district, J. D. C. Adkins; Eighth district, John V. Wright; Ninth district, P. M. Currin. A NEW JERSEY SCHOONER ASHORE.

A NEW JERSEY SCHOONER ASHORE.

The schooner J. F. Crouch, hading from Port Elizabath New Jersey, and bound from Alexandria, Virginia, to Deighton, Massachusetts, with coal, went ashore on Friday night, about eleven o'clock, off the Pleasure House, Her Captam, Timothy Houderson, o'New Jersey, and crew were brought up to the city. The vessel and cargo is a total loss. The steamer Cleopatra would leave Liverpool on the 21st for Queenstown, there to embark over five hundred men of the Seventeenth regiment. The Magdalona would embark about one thousand men at Southampton on the

pany, numbering about fifty, were to be armed and made REGIMENT, DUEL.

REGIMENT, Dec. 29, 1861.

A duel occurred last week on the Feninsula between Licetennt Jones, of the Fifth Louisiana, and Dr. Forward, a sutler in the same regiment. They were both killed at the first fire; rifles, forty paces. Each bodies have arrived here en route for Louisiana.

The gunboats in second class reserve at Portsmouth had been ordered to be fitted out immediately.

Pending the news in response to the demands of the British government in regard to the Trent affair, the

English papers have little to say.

The London Morning Post says the Americans cannot possibly complain of the tenor of the despatch to Lord

Lyons.

Movements were taking place between the government and the authorities of Liverpool, looking to the defences 27th inst., writing of the battle at Pranesville, says:—'After the regiment fell back to Herndon many of the soldiers were too much exhausted to get there before the rolls were called, and very many who have found their companies and regiments since were at that time put on the list of killed, wounded and missing. All of the wagens returned to camp safely, and all belonging to this regiment came back heavily laden with provender, which speaks well of the energy of Colonel Radford in having his teams to leave camp an hour before day and several hours in advance of all others.

or, and had avanced one-half per cent, chiefly owing to large investments. Various peace rumors were also in It was stated in England that Parliament will meet for

an attack of gout in the wrist and in one foot, had almost entirely recovered from it on the 18th. He had been con-fined to the house for a few days, but has never been

that the Admiralty have already sent instructions to th that, if necessary, further reinforcements will be sent, to efficiently protected. Admiral D'Acres will hoist his flag on board the Edgar,

as second in command on the North American station.

The Edgar will call at Lisbon for latest instructions. mulating at Gibraltar, to be ready, if necessary, to cross

signs which civil war is producing, and strongly den various measures of the Northern States.

On the 18th uit. additional shipwrights were taken on despatch the ships ordered for sea; the crews were held in readiness to send on board at an hour's notice, should they be required. The two battalions of guards ordered to North America left London early on the morning of first battalion of the military train and a battery of artillery embarked at Southampton on the 18th. The troops were safely housed within half an hour of their arrival in the dock.

Greytown, a place under British protection, did not lead to war, nor did the sezure of San Juan and other affairs; so the Washington Cabinet may expect that the Tr affair will likewise blow over.

Custom House of Strasburg for the importation of wooll and cotton yarns of every kind of Belgian and Engli

at New York, says others are shorely to be sent there.

The custom houses of Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, Valencieunes and Cambery are added to the number of these

which have already been opened for direct importation and clearance for English and Belgian textures, taxed as

Count Pourtales, Prussian Minister to the Court of the Tuilories, is dead.

Tuileries, is dead.

The Marquis Vega Armiga has been appointed Minister of Public Works in Spain. Mr. Schurz, the American Minister, has left Madrid on leave of absence.

A Berne telegraphic despatch asserts that France had tesued a dipromatic circular, staking ground egainst the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Sidell, and had sent representatives to Washington in order to determine the America of Messrs.

rican government to make indispensable concessions.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's, steemer Peca

M. on December 18.

The steamships of the Canadian and New York and the killed at the battle of Paducab, Captain Albert Bacon of this city. Captain Bacon belonged to a Rentucky regi-ment raised near Frankfort. The despatch gives no particulars of the battle. Philadelphia lines were stipulating with shippers for the right to call at any intermediate port, discharge cargoes,